

BOOKBINDING by European methods  
with fine materials and under  
European management.

THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE  
Always pronounced equal to home  
work, and prices very moderate.

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most  
moderate prices at  
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

All printing, all read and all work  
superseded in English. Always  
equal and generally superior to that  
done anywhere else. Estimates given.

No. 12,405. 號五零四千二萬零五 日 月 一 十 二 三 二 光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1897. 三 三 三

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HUNG NGOI SAN  
(Chinese Daily Press)  
THE HONG KONG DAILY  
is the oldest and the most  
widely known newspaper among the  
Native Community.

Established for nearly FORTY YEARS,  
circulates largely throughout Southern China,  
Indo-China, etc.

Terms of Advertising (Translators free) can  
be obtained at Old Wyndham Street,  
Hongkong, from the Manager.

Documents translated from or into Chinese  
or Colloquial Chinese.

PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

AERIALS.

No. 22, KWONGWANG, British str., 839, Siam.

No. 23, KIWIWAN, British str., 840, Siam.

JARDINE, MARRION & CO., General.

No. 23, SADIN, EICHLER, German str., 838, Siam.

508, SANDER, Nowhere, 16th November.

BEANS, ARNOLD, KANGHO & CO.

No. 23, KWILWAN, British str., 1,088, Harris

Canton 23rd November. General—BY-

TERFIELD & SWIRE.

No. 23, PELEG, Daniel str., 935, Sunder-

land, British str., and Holloway 10th Gen-

eral, A. M. MARSHALL.

No. 23, OMI MANU, Jap. str., 1,333, C. Yen-

Nagasaki 16th Nov. General—NIPPON

YUEN KAISIA.

No. 23, SAKAISI, French str., 2,068, Paul

Marcellis 2nd Oct., and Saigon 20th Nov.

Mails and General—MESSAGERIES MAR-

TIERS.

No. 23, ACTVY, Daniel str., 466, Peters-

Amsterdam Nov., Balant, ANTHONIJS, KAR-

BERG & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

23rd NOVEMBER.

THREE O'Clock, 12th November.

Valute, British str., for Kobe.

AK, Daniel str., for Hulphong.

McLaren, German str., for Calcutta.

Chelyda, British str., for Singapore.

Kwongtung, British str., for Swatow.

Atayuan Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.

Ching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

No. 23, NANYO MARU, Jap. str., for Saigon.

No. 23, GLENFALLON, British steamer, for

Swatow.

No. 23, NANYANG MARU, Jap. str., for Kow-

loon.

No. 23, CHINCHIN, Chinese str., for Calcutta.

No. 23, TOKIO MARU, Jap. str., for

Shanghai.

No. 23, TRIESTE, Austrian str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Ong Ming, from Nagasaki, Mr. G. R.

Stevens, Dr. Blanck, and Mr. Smith.

For Salute, for Hongkong from Marseilles.

Messrs. Skotoff and Schissel, from Calcutta.

Mr. Davosky, from Colombo, Lieut. Bradley,

from Batavia, Mr. Tyk Sung An, from Singa-

ore, Messrs. Hawke, Son, Chye Hup,

and Yamada, from Saigon, Rev. Mollard, for

Bangkok, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Rom-

anoff, Mr. and Mrs. Chaudhury, Mr. Leding,

Zincock, Mr. and Mrs. Abdy, from Calcutta,

Mr. and Mrs. Hilles and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Yamakawa, from Saigon, Mr. Leydet, Miss Ma da Ichimura,

DETACHED.

Per Zajro, for Manila, Messrs. Ping, Ho Ram

Tong, and Alberto G. S. Siegert.

Per Trieste, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.

Grober.

To DEPART.

For Oceanus, from Hongkong for Singapore.

Messrs. H. S. Brownlow, G. C. Brook, Mr. A.

Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. T. Jenkins,

Messrs. M. R. Case and L. W. Case, Mr. and

Mrs. J. C. Case, and Mr. and Mrs. Denney, for

Calcutta, Revs. C. Mathew and J. Lupton,

from Shanghai, Mr. J. Savory, for

Singapore, Messrs. K. Kato, K. Nakagiro, K.

Goto, Von Velzen, N. Kramm, J. Stewart,

Koehler, and Vitezochovsky.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Mr. J. H. Anderson, Commander C. E. King,

Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. L. Monck, R. N.

Mr. C. de Bergy, Mr. F. F. Meier,

Mr. L. Berndtson, Mr. J. C. Marques,

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bolen, Mr. and Mrs. Leding,

Mr. H. Morey, Mr. and Mrs. Leding,

Mr. E. S. Mea, Miss & Mrs. Mills,

Mr. G. C. Broder, Mr. Chas. Mitchell,

Mr. W. J. Carter, Mr. L. Monck,

Miss Case (2), Mr. & Mrs. C. Morikawa,

Mr. & Mrs. Charles, Mr. & Mrs. C. Ormond,

Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Parker, The Hon. & Mrs. E. D.

Orme, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. C. Parker,

## INTIMATIONS

BROWN, JONES & CO.  
DEALERS IN  
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE  
AND HONGKONG GRANITE.  
CEMETERY MEMORIALS.  
Designs and Prices on application.  
Office, 47, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. (2687)

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA, INDO-CHINA,  
STRAITS, NEITHERALOON, LILIA,  
SIAM, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.,  
WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY  
AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY  
AND Hong List for the FAR EAST.  
FOR 1897.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE,  
which will be found, as hitherto, more full and  
accurate than its predecessors.  
Royal Octavo. Complete with Maps and  
pp. 1249, 87. Directory only, pp. 872, \$3.50.

THE

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY

has just received FRESH SUPPLIES of

## WHOLESMOME CONFECTIONERY

AND

## DELICIOUS SWEETS

of the HIGHEST QUALITY and PURITY

These include—

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CREAMIES  
PATÉ F'ABRICOU, JORDAN ALMONDS  
PEALINES.

## DESSERT CHOCOLATES

NOUGAT, FRUIT JELLIES,

ASSORTED TOFFEES,

MIXED BONBONS:

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

FRENCH

## CONFECTIONERY and CONSERVES

in Large Assortment

from the LEADING PARISIAN HOUSES.

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW

YEAR CARDS

FOR THE COMING SEASON.

A very choice selection from the best sources.

All of tasteful and novel designs.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1897. (22)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS  
Our correspondence relating to the various columns  
is addressed to "The Editor." The  
Correspondence must be sent to the same address  
as the communications addressed to the Editor, not  
for publication, but as evidence of good faith.An anonymous communication should be written on one  
of the paper only.An anonymous communication that has  
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of "Daily Press" should be  
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that  
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telephone Address—PHS—A.B.C. Code.

C.O. Box, 20. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd November, at Union Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. G. Williams, DUNCAN CLARK,  
and the Rev. Frank L. Morris, THOMAS  
PAXTON, of the Imperial Chinese Railways, to  
ELIZABETH ALDEN, of Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, England.On the 9th November at All Saints' Church,  
Tottenham, by the Rev. F. N. NELSON, FREDERICK  
EDGAR WILKINSON, M.I.B.M., Captain Service,  
to MARGARET, second daughter of Robert WILLIAMS, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

At No. 31, Outei, Nagasaki, on the 16th November,  
ALLEN KENNETT, aged 87 years, after a long illness.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 24th, 1897.

In the year 1891 official salaries in Hongkong were increased by 35 per cent. In 1894 further increase took place on the salaries of large number of officials under the name of exchange compensation, half their salaries being paid from that date at the rate of 8s. to the dollar. At the present rate of exchange this represents an increase of rather more than 25 per cent. on the nominal amount of the salary. Thus within the last seven years a large number of salaries have been increased in the aggregate by 70 per cent., or thereabouts. It will be convenient to give the figures by which this result is arrived at, taking \$100 as the unit. An official for each hundred dollars of his previous salary received in 1891 \$105; in 1894 he entered upon the enjoyment of exchange compensation, being allowed to draw half his salary at the fixed rate of 8s. to the dollar, so that when exchange is at 2s. he draws \$67.3, being half his salary in dollars not, and the other half at 8s., which equals \$101.1, making a total of \$168.1, or an increase of 65 per cent. on the amount of the salary attaching to the same office in 1890. Exchange is now below 2s., so that the above figures are under the mark, and the net increase at the present time, as compared with 1890, may be taken in round figures as 70 per cent. Under these circumstances no one, we think, can say that the colony has dealt liberally with its public servants in respect of the fall in exchange and the increased cost of living. There are few outside the ranks of officials who have received anything like

the same compensation and there are many who have received no compensation at all and have to support themselves and their families on the same dollar income as formerly. Moreover, public servants have their future provided for by a sterling pension, whereas non-officials, who have to make provision for their old age by savings out of income, have seen the sterling value of their capital steadily diminishing at a rate with which their annual savings in silver have in many cases been unable to keep pace. There has no doubt been an increase in the cost of living, for officials and non-officials alike, but hardly to the extent to which the former have been compensated for it. The officials have worked their grievance judiciously and have managed to come out of the controversy with something to the good, so that whereas the great mass of the population are in a worse position it regards the possible margin between income and expenditure than they were ten years ago the officials as a body are in a distinctly better position. We are aware that there are exceptions to the rule: men who maintain their families at home and have to remit more than half their income lose on the remainder, but the loss sustained by these is small as compared with that sustained by non-officials similarly circumstanced, who find themselves compelled not only to reduce their personal expenditure but also to reduce their home remittances. It would of course be a pleasant thing if incomes could be increased all round, but since that is impossible we fail to see why the official class should be more specially favoured than they are at present.

A number of applications for increase of salary having been received from members of the public service the applications were referred to a committee consisting of Sir JOHN CARRINGTON, Chief Justice, Hon. C. P. CHATER, Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, and Mr. T. JACKSON. The Chief Justice, Mr. CHATER, and Mr. JACKSON have presented a report which, if we may say so without offence, does more credit to their hearts than their heads, while Mr. WHITEHEAD presents a separate report giving the practical view of the question. The majority report admits that if the fall in exchange and the increased cost of living were recognised as sufficient to justify an increase of salary in particular cases it is obvious that the same considerations would apply in the case of every officer in the public service. They think, however, that these considerations may properly be allowed some weight in certain special circumstances, and they instance, "the case of a junior officer whose salary was fixed 'some years ago, when the value of the silver dollar was higher, and the cost of living, including houses rent, was less, than they are now. His salary at that time was supposed to be adequate to enable him to maintain a standard of respectability suitable to his position. But his salary was small and probably was no more than sufficient for his needs. If this view is correct, it seems to follow that such an officer may be, and probably is, affected by the financial changes to which we are referring to such a degree that his salary no longer suffices to keep him in comfort and respectability." The Committee are of opinion that an officer situated may fairly ask the Government to reconsider the question of his salary, and they have accordingly recommended moderate increases of salary in cases which appear to them to fall within this category. Now it seems to us that junior officers answering to the description given are in the same category as snakes in Ireland—they are non-existent. It is only a few years since salaries were increased all round by thirty-five per cent., and since then an automatic increase has been established under the name of exchange compensation for the benefit of officers brought out from home. Also we may remark in passing that the respectability of a man paid in silver diminished pari passu with the diminishing value of the dollar. If that were really the case a large proportion of the population would be rapidly degenerating into disreputable characters.

Proceeding to analyse the report further, we find that increases in the salaries of certain members of the Public Works Department are recommended for reasons which do not appear to be supported by the facts of the respective cases; other increases are recommended for purely sentimental reasons; and it is only in a few instances that increases are recommended on the only ground that can be considered valid, having regard to the financial position of the colony, namely, "because the salary of the office seems to us to be incommensurate with its duties and responsibilities; or because, as in the cases of some of the lower grade offices, 'the salary is appreciably less than that which is paid in the open market to persons performing similar duties.'

Mr. WHITEHEAD, in his minority report, vetoes all increases on the ground of the colony's inability to bear increased expenditure. This view seems to have prevailed for the present, at the meeting of the Finance Committee at which the Estimates for next year were considered it was stated that only one of the increases recommended by the majority report had been provided for, the case in question being that of one of the assistant engineers of the Public Works Department. H. E. the Governor, however, in his opening speech said he thought it right to state that, in his opinion, certain posts in the Civil Service were insufficiently paid, especially when compared with similar appointments in other colonies; and His Excellency trusted that it would be possible "to remedy this defect, and thus retain in Hongkong the services of experienced officers who might otherwise accept a transfer to colonies where they would be more highly remunerated." With this expression of opinion on record no doubt the agitation for increased remuneration in the Civil Service will be continued with greater force. In the meantime, however, it may be remarked that no indication is apparent of the approaching exodus of experienced officials prophesied by the Governor. Cynics may perhaps be inclined

THE GANG ROBBERY AND MURDER  
IN BURD STREET.

The four men charged with the robbery and murder in Burd Street, were brought before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, yesterday.

Hon. H. E. May, Captain Superintendent of Police, said—On the 15th instant at 10.15 p.m. I received information that a robbery had been committed in Burd Street, and that a man had been shot. I sent for the police, and met P.C. 312 at No. 27, Burd Street. I took the master and the master of the Kwong Hop Yuen to make search. We began with Kwai Wa Lane. We went up the house one by one. I sent the constable and the master of the shop into the house, while I remained in the lane and kept ahead of the search party so as to prevent people from escaping. After getting nearly to the end of the lane I heard a noise running out of the Fung Shing building, and said to me, "There are three men upstairs and also the watch I lost. I want to go to the account of my shop who knows the number of the watch." I told him he might go. He left and returned in a few minutes time with the constable. I was standing under an archway when I heard a shot, and I kept watch upon the door of the house. When the man came up, I took them into the veranda. At the top of the stairs, I saw P.C. 312, three women, and the first defendant, standing on the landing. The constable handed me a watch and chain, which I passed over to the account. He said he recognised the watch, but could not remember the exact number of it. I put the watch into my pocket and sent the master to the police station. P.C. 312 then told me there were two other men in the room. I went into the room and took the two men. I took hold of the first defendant, and he the other two. We went downstairs, and in the lane met a district watchman and two Indian constables, who had been brought by the master. I said to the two Indians and P.C. 312 to take the three men to the police station. I then went with the master and the watchman to the Kwong Hop Yuen shop to No. 27, Burd Street. I watched the master searching on the ground floor for the case of the watch. The servant went up to the first floor and I could hear him moving some boxes about. He came down in about ten minutes time and brought a case. I opened it and found a ticket on which was the number of the watch, 23,454. I also found a watch, which was in a Chinese box, the name "Po Wah" (Gang) and Co., the name of the makers. Those characters also appeared on the watch. I asked the accountant where he had found the case, and he said, "In a box upstairs." I went up and saw an open box containing a number of miscellaneous articles. The house was being white washed, and the articles had been brought in. The reason why I searched Kwai Wa Lane was because several houses in other lanes had already been searched by the constables but none of those in Kwai Wa Lane had been entered.

Sergeant Scott proved to the finding of a revolver in Burd Street about hundred yards from the Kwong Hop Yuen shop. At 12.30 p.m. on the 16th instant, he went with P.C. 148 to 27, Queen's Road Central, and among a heap of stones found a revolver in a room on the second floor, three pieces of iron and a quantity of ammunition, two pieces of steel similar to the one attached to the revolver he found in Burd Street and sundry other things.

Mr. C. Heermann said he was the proprietor of Messrs. Gaupe & Co. The watch and case shown to him were sold by the master to a Chinaman on the 10th December, 1896. The name of the Chinaman was not given. The master of the watch and the number of the quality. The constable advised him to bring the revolver to the police station, and he handed it over to the police.

General—All work coming under this head has had the usual attention and everything kept in good order.

Labor—The supply of this has been fully plentiful.

Health—This has been fairly good.

Rainfall—The total rainfall for the month is 12.16 inches.

Drainage—The total drainage for the month is 10,166 feet 6 inches.

Fire Insurance—Mr. Gaupe & Co. have had quiet and neglected with only small sales at \$180 each and at \$161 for December, closing weak with sales at \$159. Lucons continue at \$442.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business. China Traders have also discontinued their usual rate of \$70, and more slaves are wanted at the usual rate of \$100, finding further sellers. Other traders under this heading continue quiet, of quotations and without business.

Fire Insurance—Neither Hongkong nor China have changed hands during the week and the market closed with sellers at \$307 and buyers at \$303.

Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have continued dull, and a few foreign and native chartered ships have been engaged. The foreign chartered ships of \$224 and \$232, however, have been discontinued.

General—The shipping market is quiet and the shipping news is in full accord with the previous week.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

Miners—The miners have been quiet and the market has been without business.

merchant or manufacturer is powerless in his struggle against railway companies, shipping rings, trade unions, and the other impediments to which we have referred. It must also be asked, if we are to enter the field in competition with foreign and cheap goods, what becomes of the time, the skill, and the labour which we must have given to technical education? One argument urged during the last few years has been that British manufacturers are not sufficiently good, and that that is the reason why foreign competition succeeds. Acts of Parliament were accordingly passed enabling local authorities to put up at the cost of the ratepayers expensive technical schools, and later on, to provide money to assist in the construction of what the exports have pronounced in many instances to be rubbish; in order to compete with that exported from the Continent, where was the need for the same agitation for technical education?

Our export trade is the growth of centuries, and we have a commercial organization which enables us to dispense in many of our trades with the rest of the world. The reports in the papers, however, do not give us a comparative standard, but must be sought elsewhere, in the reduction of freights and railway charges, in lower wages, or in the increase of working hours, and in the enforcement of the Merchants Marks Act against fraudulent institutions of British goods. The British manufacturers often in the position of the individual firm, are replied, doing trifling damage to the goods.

It fails, for instance, that every tax-payer in Germany contributes his quota in order that German goods can be sent from an inland manufacturing town to the seaboard at a merely nominal charge, whereas he may pay the British railway company many times as much to send English goods from the Midlands to a shipping port.

It is with the shipping and freighting rings. Neither as an individual, nor his trade associations, can remedy these grievances. It is now advisable that the State should back him up as much in this country as the State supports his competitor on the Continent. Another remedy is in the hands of the Colonies. Let them follow the example of Canada, and impose a heavy duty on foreign production, and on the import of foreign goods.

The omnipotent Colonial working man could not object to this. He is a believer in the eight hours system, and it is only natural that goods produced by the Continental system of twelve or fourteen hours' daily work, and assisted by protective duties and Government funds should pay a higher rate than those manufactured in the free market of the United Kingdom, where the workers have been compelled to discriminate, so to speak, in order to equalise the conditions as between foreign and British producers, and it is one of the factors which should operate in favour of our industries when the Belgian and German commercial treaties expire.

#### NEWS BY THE MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Salsazie*, with the French mail of the 22nd inst., arrived here yesterday. The following telegrams are from the *Times* of Ceylon:

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT LAHORE AND PEGASORE.

November 4th, 1897.

A small shock of magnitude has been felt at Lahore and Pegasore.

THE MURDER OF MR. BAND.

Bombay, 3rd November.

Chapakar was taken before the District Magistrate at Poona to-day, and charged with the murder of Mr. Rand, and the absence of the murderer of Mr. Ayerst and Mr. Read. The coachman and other witnesses were examined, and the trial adjourned to the 10th instant before the Bombay Presidency Magistrate. In replying to the Poona Magistrate, the accused said: "All I stated in my confession is true. I don't want to say anything more." The case was adjourned. The accused has confessed one of his brothers with the murder, but the latter is still untraced.

CLOSING OF THE FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Bombay, 5th November.

Today the number of persons on famine relief throughout India has decreased to over three-quarters of a million.

Relief works are expected to stop at the end of the month.

#### THE PLAGUE.

Bombay, 8th November.

The Plague is increasing both in Poona and Bombay.

Bombay, 9th November.

There were 124 cases and 62 deaths from plague at Shapoorji last week.

THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN—SEVEN FIGHTING.

Bombay, 4th November.

There was no further fighting yesterday in the Tirah. General Sir W. Lockhart is encamped in the Kander Khel country, close to Bagh, where the tribal meetings have usually been held.

Bombay, 5th November.

On Tuesday night a convoy of specie and baggage escort by General Sir W. Lockhart of the Northampton Regiment, were attacked in the dark at the bottom of the Arhangas Pass.

The enemy rushed in with knives after pouring in a heavy fire, killing three British and wounding several; but eventually they were beaten off.

The rearguard was also surrounded and sharp fighting ensued.

The British and Afghans behaved with great coolness, and thus averted a serious disaster.

In an attack on another convoy, the enemy captured twelve boxes of ammunition kits for 300 men, and the regimental treasure chest of the 2nd Queen's Regiment.

Bombay, 8th November.

An Orakzai depatation arrived at the camp, and agreed to discuss surrender, but notwithstanding these overtures, the marauders finally fired into the camp at Mudian and try to intercept convoys.

Lieut. Gifford, of the Northampton Regiment, has been killed, and Lieut. Sullivan, of the Sikhs, severely wounded.

It is understood that the terms of submission include the surrender, at least, of 1,000 rifles, a heavy money sum, and the surrender of hostages to ensure compliance with the conditions agreed upon.

There will be no ill in military operations while the tribesmen are considering terms.

Bombay, 8th November.

A foraging party from the Third Brigade went out yesterday to the west of the Mardan camp and captured a quantity of grain.

Skirmishes took place with the enemy on returning. The Dorsetshire Regiment had two killed and one wounded.

Bombay, 8th November.

The Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore) says that it is rumoured that the permanent occupation of the Tirah is under the consideration of the Government.

SIR ROBERT LOW ON THE MAKING OF THE CHITRAL ROAD.

London, 3rd November.

In a letter to the *Times* from Sir Robert Low, he says that the road between the Military Posts of Chitral and Kafirabad runs through the territories of the Afridi and the Pushtun and Sialor Khels, who guard the road. Their loyalty and quiescence during the Afridi outbreak, Sir Robert says, should give a direct denial to those seeking to make the public believe that the tribes think the Government committed a breach of faith in making the Chitral road.

M. CHAMBERLAIN ON PATRIOTISM.

London, 3rd November.

M. Chamberlain was yesterday appointed as Rector of Glasgow University. His official address was devoted to patriotism. He condemned the representatives of universal philanthropy who clashed at every anastom of purity and morality against those who risked life and reputation in our service, and said he was convinced that our nation would maintain complete and splendid the culture of our greatness.

London, 4th November.

At the luncheon given after Mr. Chamberlain's investiture at Glasgow, he said that our relations with South Africa were more satisfactory than they had been for many a day, and he believed really that the United Empire was becoming a question of practical politics.

THE FRENCH IN WEST AFRICA.

London, 4th November.

When the Governor of Lagos learned that the French had occupied Sankt, which is within the British sphere, he promptly despatched a force thither, and the French thereupon retired. Major Cullen, with other officers and non-commissioned officers, has started inland from the Cape Coast.

London, 5th November.

The *Times* in its special West Africa number, that several instances have occurred, and notably at Sankt and Wa, where the British and French forces actually met, only avoiding collision by the agreement of the Commanders

to refer to their respective Governments. The *Times* absolutely denies the French claims in the Lagos-Hinterland.

RENEWED TURBULENCE IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Vienna, 4th November.

The Reichsrath resumed sitting for the first time since the previous sitting on the 29th October. The German Nationalists, who are the chief troubleshoots by howling and yelling for many hours in order to prevent discussion of the important bill for prolonging the compromise with Hungary. The Government will now probably prorogue the Reichsrath.

RUSSIA TO OPEN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SIAM.

London, 8th November.

Russia intends to establish a diplomatic Agency at Bangkok, and to open a Consulate.

THE BULAWAYO RAILWAY TO BE EXTENDED IMMEDIATELY.

London, 8th November.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has resolved to extend the Bulawayo railway to Zambesi immediately, in order to tap the magnificent coalfield there.

EGYPTIAN GUINEAS AGAINST SHELL, THE METEORITE FORTS.

London, 8th November.

Four Egyptian gunboats have reconnoitred to within seventy miles of Khartum, shadowing the new forts at Sennar. Both sides are coming into a conflict, and are likely to do battle to the gunboats.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £21,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED £21,150,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.—

For 12 months 2½%.

6%.

3%.

</

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES.
OMI MARU	SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, &c.	FRIDAY, 20th November.
C. Young	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, &c.	at 4 P.M.
KANAGAWA MARU	MAISSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA STRAITH (Transhipping cargo for Java Ports), COLOMBO & PORT SAID.	FRIDAY, 21st November.
HILDEBRAND MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE (Transhipping cargo for Java Ports), &c.	TUESDAY, 30th November.
N. Omo	COLOMBO.	at NOON.
KINSHU MARU	SEATTLE, WASH., U.S.A., VIA KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	THURSDAY, 2nd December.
F. L. Shiroku	MONDAY, 6th December.	at NOON.
YAMASHI MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	MONDAY, 20th December.
J. Jones	HAMA.	at 4 P.M.
YAMAGUCHI MARU	KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	THURSDAY, 23rd December, at 4 P.M.

\* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1897.

2203

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 18 knots

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

EMPEROR OF INDIA...Comr. O. P. Marshall, R.N. ....WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov., 1897.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN...Comr. G. A. Lee, R.N. ....WEDNESDAY, 22nd Dec., 1897.

EMPEROR OF CHINA...Comr. H. Pybus, R.N. ....WEDNESDAY, 19th Jan., 1898.

**T**HE magnificient TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey (avoiding the rough passages generally experienced in the latitudes further South) and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leaves daily, and crosses the Continent from the PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Class connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Boston with the Trans-Atlantic Line, which connects with Great Britain and the Continent by the choice of 100 routes.

Passengers Booked through to all principal Points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL CLASSES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in Service of China and Japan Government.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS of ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at the Chicago World's Fair), and the MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN and LAKE SCENERY through which the Railways pass.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Pedder Street.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1897.

2204

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMERS.

Tons.

Captain.

Proposed  
Sailing.

STEAMERS.